

BERLIN SAYS FOE LOST 2,000,000

Asserts Somme and Russian Drives Each Cost Million Men

Berlin, Oct. 14 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—British and French divisions, with a total of more than 1,000,000 men, have been virtually annihilated in the Somme battle, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency.

According to figures from Swiss sources, as given by the news agency, the Russian losses from June 1 to October 2 were about 1,000,000 men.

The military critic writes: "The heavy sacrifice made by the British and French for the recapture of each square yard on the Somme is proved by the fact that in three and one-half months about ninety French divisions were virtually annihilated, so that it was necessary to withdraw them forever. (Ninety divisions represents a total of considerably more than 12,000,000 men. There are about 12,000 men in a French division, and 19,000 in a British division.)

"These divisions disappeared completely from battle. Fifty-five divisions, in consequence of their great losses, were able to engage in combat only twice, fifteen divisions three times, and only one was able to engage in combat four times. Four divisions suffered so severely from the offensive engagement that it was necessary to send them to quiet sectors, but on critical days they were again thrown in.

"From the beginning of the offensive 178 divisions (about 3,670,000 men) were launched against the German positions on the Somme," the critic continues.

Referring to the total losses of the Russians, he says: "A Russian official at Kiev, according to a Swiss paper, numbers the Russian casualties from June 1 to October 2 at 76,000 officers and 922,500 of other ranks. These gigantic figures are comprehensible only if the great Russian losses before separate sectors on our front are considered. The Siberian corps, which are the best in the Russian army, were simply annihilated. Among the prisoners from one corps which was still called Siberian 75 per cent were Southern Russians and 25 per cent other races. Some non-commissioned officers declared that nearly all the Siberian regiments had lost not only their active strength, but their reserves."

RAIDERS SMASH CONEY BARRIERS

Start Clearing Public Way Between Water Marks

Accompanied by Henry Unterwieser and Benjamin Simon, state investigators, and six laborers, armed with axes and crowbars, Israel M. Lerner, Deputy Attorney General, yesterday swept down on Coney Island to demolish all fences, barriers and buildings which rest between high and low water marks on the beaches in violation of the law. In accordance with a ruling made last summer by Supreme Court Justice Benedict, no fences or buildings are permitted to bar free access to the beaches for as far back as high tide reaches.

The men first went to Brighton Beach, but no work was done when the proprietors brought up a point of law which Mr. Lerner said will have to be decided later. Then they went to the Atlantic Baths, owned by Eddie Mooney, at the foot of Sheridan's Walk, and began tearing down the pavilion.

When Mooney was informed he would be charged up for the labor by the state he asked permission to employ his own laborers, and this was granted. Similar requests were granted to the owners of the Giant Coaster and Peterson's Baths. The proprietors of Ravenhall's and the Majestic Baths said they planned to build bridges and runways across the barriers, and no work was done there. Doubt exists as to part of a coaster at Steeplechase Park which the park authorities claim rests on the Huber estate, which was exempted by Justice Benedict in his ruling.

Plans are being made to raise the Seaside Home of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society on ten-foot pilings so persons can sit beneath. The same scheme, it is believed, will have to be employed at Silver's Baths, at the foot of Twenty-third Street, the pavilion of which rests entirely between the high and low water marks.

SHOTS TRAP THREE MEN HELD AS AUTO THIEVES

Telegrams from Lynn, Mass., Expose Several Thefts

Detectives Owens, Fitzpatrick and Griffin knocked on the door of a furnished room in a house on Forty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, yesterday. "Come in!" boomed a big voice, and they entered. Three men, each of them built to fit the big voice, dropped cigarettes and seized the handiest missile.

Pictures, books and crockery rained upon the detectives, who drew their revolvers and fired several shots. Their prisoners were Henry Ward, who said he used to be a hotel detective; Walter Phinney, who declared he was an inspector in a Canadian munitions plant, and Elwin Hall, who said nothing.

They were locked up in Headquarters, to await extradition to Lynn, Mass., where, the police say, they were indicted for stealing several automobiles, including one belonging to a Supreme Court justice. The detectives found telegrams which led them to suspect that the three might have had something to do with the increase in automobile thefts reported in New York. One hundred cars have been stolen since the middle of August.

Phrases in some of the hundreds of telegrams were: "Sell quick," "Be careful of plates" and "Destroy evidence."

Low Prices for Beach Lots

Attendance at the auction conducted by Joseph P. Day at Manhattan Beach was small yesterday, only 352 of the 642 lots being sold. The prices, which averaged 1991, were regarded as low. The sale will be continued on Monday. Among the buyers were Harry H. Vernon, Mrs. Eileen Mack, D. F. Barnard, George Sweeney, N. Engelhardt, J. R. King and J. Sommers.

BELGIAN WORKMEN AIDED, SAYS BERLIN

Denies They Are Forced to Labor for Military Purposes

Berlin, Oct. 14 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—"Newspapers in hostile countries are spreading reports that Belgian workmen are compelled by the German Governor General of Belgium, in violation of international law, to perform labor for military purposes," says the Overseas News Agency. "This is far from the truth. For more than a year Belgian workmen have preferred to live on public charity instead of working for an honest livelihood."

"It seemed suitable, to remedy dangerous conditions arising from this state of affairs, to provide occupation in Germany for such workmen as could find no employment in Belgium, and therefore relied on charity."

"Thousands of Belgian workmen availed themselves of offers made to them in Germany, where they received wages higher than in Belgium. They have been working in Germany for some time and feel perfectly content."

"Many of these workmen, at the own request, have been followed to Germany by their families. Workmen who wish to live on charity will be sent to suitable places of employment in a short time."

GERMAN FOOD CHIEF
HINTS HE'LL RESIGN

Denounces Dealers Holding Potatoes for Higher Prices

London, Oct. 14.—In a speech in the Reichstag, Adolf von Batocki, president of the German Food Regulation Board, intimated an intention to resign, in dwelling upon the action of some dealers in withholding their stocks of potatoes in expectation of higher maximum prices, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam to-day.

"If any one hopes to make money by withholding stocks," the dispatch quotes Herr von Batocki as declaring, "it can only be founded on the belief that it will be possible when I am no longer in office. But I hope my successor will maintain my attitude under all circumstances and never increase maximum prices."

Referring to the total losses of the Russians, he says: "A Russian official at Kiev, according to a Swiss paper, numbers the Russian casualties from June 1 to October 2 at 76,000 officers and 922,500 of other ranks. These gigantic figures are comprehensible only if the great Russian losses before separate sectors on our front are considered. The Siberian corps, which are the best in the Russian army, were simply annihilated. Among the prisoners from one corps which was still called Siberian 75 per cent were Southern Russians and 25 per cent other races. Some non-commissioned officers declared that nearly all the Siberian regiments had lost not only their active strength, but their reserves."

Denies U. S. Plans
TREATY WITH RUSSIA

State Department Says Pact Must Bar Race Prejudice

Denial of a report that the State Department at Washington is negotiating a new commercial treaty with Russia is made in a letter from A. A. Ade, Second Assistant Secretary of State, to Herman Bernstein, editor of "The American Hebrew."

Mr. Bernstein had asked whether "the passport question and the discrimination against American citizens upon religious grounds" were to be disregarded. Mr. Ade, in his reply, made public last night, said:

"The department is not negotiating a commercial treaty with Russia and does not propose to consider the negotiation of a treaty which would discriminate against American citizens."

FEWER BARNARD STUDENTS

Stricter Requirements and Higher Fee Blamed for Decrease in Registration

The report of the dean of Barnard College, made public yesterday, shows a decrease in registration this year. In 1915 654 students were enrolled; this year there were 623. The loss is attributed to stricter entrance requirements and the raising of the tuition fee from \$150 to \$200.

Gifts received during the year amounted to \$328,380, including the first payment of \$100,000 of Jacob Schiff's \$500,000 fund, and another gift of \$100,000 from James Talcott.

Porto Rico has just had the most profitable tourist season it has ever experienced.

The average annual death rate a generation ago was 31 to 1,000 living; now it is about 14.

Envelopment of Rumania Hindenburg's New Hope

Success Will Prolong War Few Months, Says Garvin—Failure Will Crush Germany's Last Chance—Beaten on Somme, Teutons Slowly Near End.

By J. L. GARVIN.

London, Oct. 14.—We expect that by the end of October the Germans on the Somme will have suffered half a million casualties and left nearly 100,000 prisoners in the hands of the Allies. That means progressive defeat on a scale to which Jena was a scuffle, and if the French part in that victory is glorious the British share is one of the greatest things in the history of arms.

And it is only a beginning. While there is immeasurable exultation at the front, where the sense of assured mastery runs like wine through the veins of men, there is immovable quietness at home. Both moods are as they should be and promise well.

But if we in England are not to be betrayed into excitement no one mistakes what is happening. The Germans in the west are on the ebb. Their retreat has begun. It is slow, gradual, but it is the unmistakable movement.

Napoleon's Decline Slow.

When Napoleon turned his back on Moscow his star had already begun to sink at last, though the worst disasters of the retreat had yet to be encountered, and no one could then anticipate them. It took another year to bring him to Leipzig, and another six months passed before abdication. The Allies hope to make shorter work.

Failure such as the Germans now experience in these matters has a trick of showing itself with cumulative and accelerating effects. In any case, we here are convinced that the Kaiser has met his Moscow on the Somme, though he has yet to be brought to his Berezina. It will be objected that the Kaiser has still millions of men and Hindenburg. True, and we do not forget it. We are as keen to come to the sequel as though we were spectators and not actors in our own drama.

The Allies are still determined not to underestimate their task in any way. They mean not merely victory, but victory secured with plenty of fighting force still left in hand.

The battle of the Somme is one cause of unexpected embarrassment and alarm at German headquarters. I pointed out when the new dictator was nominated that in no case would the initiative be left to Hindenburg, and that if he were laying his plans without taking the most serious estimate of what Joffre and Haig might do he was reckoning without his host, and perhaps making a more fatal error than any with which Falkenhayn could be charged.

It was indeed obvious to any dispassionate student of the struggle in its new phase that if Hindenburg weakened the German defence in the west with a view to operations in the East he would take that action at his own grave risk. It was genuinely believed by the Germans at the end of July that the Allies' offensive between the North Sea and the Vosges had already passed its maximum. For that belief there never was a particle of justification.

Crest of Drive Still Ahead.

For three months the stupendous process of assault and battery by the French and British on the Somme has continued to swell. The attack has not yet reached the pitch of its force by any means, and I am convinced that it has as little attained the breadth of its scope.

We must realize that both the British and French munition factories will keep increasing their output up to the very end of the war, no matter how long it may last. So that instead of any lessening of their recent weight of fire their bombardments will only become still more prodigious by comparison. That is one fact, but there are others.

The Franco-British armies must increase more and more in relative numbers. They are reducing the economy of life to an exact science, or a fine art. The sacrifices are bound to be sad in any case, for war is war, but the military machinery that is being built up is only one-third of what they were some time ago.

In the article sent to The Tribune just before the coming of the "tanks" I said that the Western Front would be well worth watching. At that moment no more could be said, but it is obvious enough that when once Britain has begun to apply to land warfare the technical power and inventiveness which have created her modern fleet and thwarted the German submarines, she is no more likely to be matched in military machinery than in naval machinery. It was the Germans who challenged this sort of war, and they have it.

German Morale Lowered.

What probability, then, is there that the enemy in the West can prevent the Allies from accelerating the speed and broadening the wings of their advance. The Germans will be the harder pressed the more they give back. Their morale must be depressed by the deadly monotony of defeat. It has gone on for three months. It will go on remorselessly for months and months more.

To the physical hardships of the coming winter will be added dejection of soul, sickness of heart. Human nature must near the breaking point of strain. We hear of "shortening the lines."

It is a vague phrase, which loses its impressiveness when examined. No possible shortening of the lines in the West can make a decisive change in the military situation. If the lines are shortened, the Allies, also enjoying new advantages, will be able to employ a still larger preponderance of men and artillery a mile. Thus, we are coming within sight of the point at which the Franco-British armies will become the deadliest of dangers to Germany whatever Hindenburg may or may not do.

The bearing of these facts is plain now that the enemy's retreat has at last begun in a way that will escape no military eye. Three months ago the invaders thought that their line held impregnable to the end. They thought that places like Bapaume and Peronne were for all practicable purposes as safe from capture as they thought Berlin.

Now the strongest system of over-ground and underground defences they can ever construct has been smashed. The Germans have been driven from the heights of Picardy. They have lost position after position which they were charged to hold to the death. Again and again their guns have had to make a general retirement. This is a fighting retreat, and may be stubborn enough for many a day yet, but it is retreat.

Vital Points Twenty Miles Away.

It must soon have wider consequences, when the full indirect but none the less irresistible effect of the Allies' strategy becomes visible. The Allies at no very distant date will command the whole road from Arras by Bapaume to Peronne. Their drive must then take more breadth and power until it reaches Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Twenty more miles onward on the present front of attack means cutting clean through some of the main roads and railways on which depend the whole present structure of the German front in France. There will be a mighty dislocation. Nor must we forget for a moment that the whole heart of German fighting power lies in the West—in the iron deposits of Lorraine, well on this side of the Rhine. If the Western Allies reach these German cities could not continue the struggle.

Well may Hindenburg take already a view of Western possibilities and of their bearing on the whole war. The old marshal, as I have said, is unlikely to change his plans, yet will adhere to them at his peril. He may reason that some victories in the East, could he secure them, would be the best means of putting fresh heart and vigor into his armies of the West; and that if he could drive back Boushild just far enough to enable the Germans to envelop Rumania, men and material could be hurried back again to the West in time to avert anything like total disaster in that region.

ROBS TO REGAIN OLD HOME IN SING SING

Burglar, at 70, Hurts Brick Through Window

One day about six months ago Henry Heller shook hands with Warden Osborne and walked out of Sing Sing. Seventy years, half of them spent in prison, lay behind him.

"You'll never see me here again, warden, unless I come as a visitor," he had said. "Old as I am, I'm going out to make good."

Last night, though, Heller slept in a cell again, held to the grand jury without bail on a charge of burglary. Early in the morning he had thrown a brick through the window of Abraham Berlin's clothing shop, at 776 Broadway, Brooklyn, and stolen \$100 worth of coats. He was arrested trying to dispose of them.

"Sing Sing will be a better home than I've been able to find outside," said Heller, when arraigned in the Bedford Avenue court. "I wanted to turn square, but I was too old. Nobody has a job for me and I had to steal. It meant a meal, whether I got away with it or not."

An Italian scientist contends that the signals which the nerves carry to the brain and from the brain to the muscles are chemical in nature.

ARREDONDO PUTS FAITH IN PARLEY

Sure United States-Mexican Conference Will End Problems

Washington, Oct. 14.—That the American-Mexican joint commission, meeting at Atlantic City, will find a solution for all the difficulties between the two governments, was the opinion expressed to-day by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, who has returned from a conference with General Carranza. The ambassador brings back glowing reports of improvement of economic, military and civic conditions in Mexico.

He said he had not received word from the commission since his return, but that reports which reached Mexico City during his stay there indicated an agreement would be reached and General Carranza confidently expected it.

Outlaws Seek Amnesty

"As soon as this is accomplished," Mr. Arredondo said, "the bandits and other interests, who are now striving to undermine the Carranza government, would be compelled to cease their operations. Already inquiries are being made by outlaws, who desire to learn when General Carranza will give them amnesty."

He added that the published reports of suffering among the natives because of hunger were greatly exaggerated, the government having received complaints from that score only from localities where bandits were operating and confiscating foodstuffs and other property.

Return to Normal

He declared the people have returned to normal agricultural pursuits and that the corn crop this year is the largest in twenty years.

He characterized the "legalists" movement as a scheme of the anti-Carranza interests to injure President Wilson's prospects for reelection. He said, however, that he felt confident that if Mr. Hughes is elected, the Republican party would be just in its dealings with the Carranza government, although the "legalists" believe in that case they would be given another chance to present their case to the United States government and seek assistance for it from the American people.

SISTERS FOIL HOLD-UP, GRAB MAN, SAVE \$1,000

Attempted Robbery Revealed When Prisoner Was Arraigned

When Michael Saxon, a travelling street musician, was arraigned yesterday before City Judge O'Brien at White Plains on a charge of assaulting Edward B. Long, Jr., as the E. B. Long, president of the Westchester Fair Association, it was revealed that his sisters, Jessie and Sadie Long, had saved him from being robbed of \$1,000.

Long, who was carrying the receipts from the White Plains Fair to his father's office, was alighting with his sisters from a trolley car in a dark spot beneath the Harlem Railroad tracks on Friday night, when, he says, Saxon seized the satchel and struck him on the jaw, knocking him unconscious.

Miss Sadie Long grabbed the satchel, while Miss Jessie seized Saxon and, with the aid of several men, held him until a policeman arrived.

JAPAN'S MARK TWAIN.

There once lived in Japan a humorist named Ikku, whose Hinkuridge gives a picture of feudal times on much the same general lines as the Pickwick Papers. On his deathbed, in 1831, says an exchange, he gave to his sorrowing friends, to be burned with his body, some parcels which they imagined contained the usual income and fragrant woods. But when the last solemn rites were being performed and the priests and mourners were standing around, a fizzing, popping and banging of fireworks suddenly started from the funeral fire.

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DANIELS AROUSES
IRE OF LIEUTENANTS

Naval Officers Object to Withholding of Hints on Exams

Senior and junior lieutenants of the Atlantic fleet and those on shore duty, who are undergoing examinations for promotion aboard the battleship Arkansas at the New York navy yard, are incensed by the ruling of Secretary Daniels which forbids them to receive knowledge as to the lines along which they will be questioned.

Heretofore the officers have been apprised as to the special branch of the service with which the examinations will deal. Among those taking the examinations for lieutenant commander are Lieutenant Emile Fredrick and Junior Lieutenants McKee, Wallace, Emmett and Nimitz. Captain William G. Bullard, commanding the Arkansas, is chairman of the examining board.

A monument has been erected by public subscription to the memory of Schiaparelli, the distinguished astronomer, at his birthplace in Italy.

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Serge or Jersey Dresses, 18.50 to 69.50
Satin or Georgette Gowns, 29.50 to 145.00
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Women's Fur Shop

Paris and our original Models

Hudson Seal Coats, 79.50 to 600.00
Real Scotch Mole Coats, 195.00 to 800.00
Real Caracul Fur Coats, 150.00 to 650.00
Russian Ermine Coats, 575.00 to 1,500.00

Women's Hudson Seal Coats

Cape Collar and Cuffs of Real Skunk

A new forty-five inch length coat of real Hudson seal (dyed muskrat), with deep cape collar and cuffs of real Skunk; rich silk lining. Special 138.00

Waist Shop

For Women and Misses

Paris Dress Waists, 13.75 to 69.50
Georgette Crepe Waists, 5.75 to 29.50
Paris Lingerie Waists, 7.50 to 39.50
Plaid & Striped Silk Waists, 4.95 to 15.75
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Coat and Breeches Habits, 25.00 to 69.50
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Wool Jersey Sport Suits, 24.50 to 79.50
Riding or Sport Shirts, 1.95 to 12.75
Riding or Sport Hats, 3.95 to 12.75

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An exact copy of Douillet Paris Model Suit, of Duvet velour, in Santiago, mahogany green, navy or magenta. Special 55.00

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